NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU ST Volume XXXII...... No. 100

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St Nicholas

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- THE ENCHANTERS

DODWORTH HALL. 806 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTE

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Mr. KENNEDT'S THIS!

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street and Fourth av-nue.—Mr. G. W. Mongan's Organ Matinez, at 3 o'Clock.

BENTS, SINGING, DANGING AND BURLESQUES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Becadway, cagos siethe New York Holel.—In Their Songs, Dances. Rog en Printings. Bullenguss, &c.—Cindre-Lieon—Madagascai Baller Troups—The Two Doyes.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 Westwenty-fourth street.—Gilippin & Christy's Ministrela.—Ethiopian Ministrela.—Ethiopian Ministrela.—Ethiopian Ministrela.—Ethiopian School—La Brigardiano.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery, --COMIC VOCALISM. NEGRO MINSTREAST, BURLESQUES, BALLET DIVERSITIESMENT, &C.--AN IRISHMAN IN GRENCE. Matines at 24 o'Clock.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, fechanical Hall, 472 Broadway—Ix a Variety of Liund Laughable Entertainments.—La Statue Comique HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MIN-

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway, at 8.—Moving Mr ROR OF THE PILOTHER'S PROGRESS—SIXT MAGNIFICE SURNES. Matinee Wodne*day and Saturday at 30 clock. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 PROBLEM, —
HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF PROBST—THE WASHINGTON
TWINS—WONDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, SCHERCE AND ARE.
LECTURES DAILY. Open from 8 A.M. till 10 F. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester

day evening, April 9.

The latest despatch from London speaks of the war panic as still existing, although a telegram from Paris received at an earlier hour reported the excitement as subsiding under the influence of a very "conciliatory delivered by the Marquis de Moustier, Foreig ster of France. The cause of the agitation is to be found in Napoleon's negotiations with Holland for the masser of Luxemburg to France, and the decided and saful opposition of Prussia. The Emperor "in-in obtaining the territory and, it is said, that a

"wild anti-Prussian f-eling" exists in France.

The liberals in opposition in the English Parliamere said to have divided in opinion on the Reform b and Lord Derby's Cabinet is regarded as safe. The Fenians indicted for high treason will be placed on trial in Dublin on the 22d of April. Massey, a Fenian officer, will appear as a witness for the Queen.

closed at 90%, for money. United States five twenties were at 74% in London.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet, without im-provement, with middling uplands at 12½ pence. The trade report from Manchester is unfavorable. Bread-

tuffi active and buoyant. Provisions unchanged.

By mail we have a special letter from Paris, under date of March 28, on the Eastern question, which contains the important announcement that a general organization of the Christians resident in the eastern province of Turkey and Greece had been completed against the Sultan, and that a war in which the power of the Porte in Europe would be destroyed was inevital

ful extent among the people engaged in the late Fenian rising in the south of Ireland.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills for the better protection of destitute children and orphans against cruelty, for the better protection of emigrants arriving in the port of New York, and amending the Free School law, were ad vanced to a third reading. Bills to prevent the imprope opening of telegrams, the Midland Railroad bill, and to rate the National Telegraph Union Association were passed. In the evening session bills authorizing the New York Submarine Company to Issue preferred stock, incorporating the kontague theatre in Brooklyn, and ceding certain lands to the United States, were advanced

tion of pawnbrokers and others, and to incorporate the Crosstown Railroad Company, were passed, the lat-ter by a vote of 90 to 18. A bill to amend the act for the incorporation of insurance companies, and several others of only local or personal importance, were re-ported complete. In the evening session the bill ceding certain lands to the United States was reported. A bill to amend the act relative to the common schools in New York city was introduced, and a bill for the more mal prevention of cruelty to animals was passed.

Assembly then considered the Annual Supply bill

mmittee of the Whole up to the hour of adjourn-

THE CITY.

The steamship Great Eastern arrived at this port abou noon yesterday, after a passage of fourteen days from Liverpool, and anchored in the North river nearly oppo-site Fourteenth street. She brought one hundred and

twenty-five passengers and a large cargo of merchandise.

The second meeting of the government commission for the examination of life saving apparatus took place yesterday. The views of Mr. Norman Weir on the causes

explosions in boilers were heard.

Rev. Dr. Storrs delivered a lecture last evening und Rev. Dr. Storm delivered a lecture last evening uncertainty of the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn, in the Academy of Music in that city, on the "Seven Years of Change Among the Nationa." There was a large concourse present, who listened with great attention and evident interest to a very elequent and attention and evident interest to a very elequent and note exposition of the subject selected for the occasion.

There were 419 deaths in New York city and the pub

lic institutions last week, and 101 in Brooklyn.

A fire occurred at a tenement house on West Thirtyninth street on Monday, by which an old man, aced
eighty-four, was so seriously injured that it is feared his
wounds may prove fatal. The house sustained no injury,
and it is believed the old man accidentally caused the
tire while trying to light a candle in had

ire while trying to light a caudle in bed. A motion was made in the Supreme Court, Chambe before Judge Barnard yesterday, to set aside the order of arrest in the case of Daniel Drew, James S. Fisk

of arrest in the case of Daniel Drew, James S. Fisk and William Belden. Decision reserved.

The meeting of the committee of examination of candidates for admission to the bar, which was announced to take place at the general term, Supreme Court room this afternoon at 3 o'clock, has been postponed until Friday, the 12th last, at the same hour.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, an action was brought by Arthur W. N. Lyon against the Third terms. Balloned Company, claiming damages in the

Avenue Railroad Company, claiming damages in the sum of \$25,000 for injuries received while riding as a passenger on one of the defendant's cars on the night ber 4, 1865. The car collided with a freigh Fourth avenues, near the Cooper Institute, killing two
of the passengers and wounding several others. Case

mmon Pless, Part II., before Judge Daily, the suit for divorce brought by Eli Moneuse against Maria Moneuse, on the ground of adultery, and which was postponed from Thursday, came up yesterday, and, after some racy testimony on both sides. Was adjourned until eleven o'clock A. M. to-day.

An interesting action for salvage has been brought in the United States District Court of Brooklyn, wherein Walter T. Burke claims compensation for having saved the brig Anasiasia from destruction. Burke took free passage on the brig at Bermuda for New York, and on the way he concluded that the captain, who was also the the way he concluded that the captain, who was also the owner, was incompetent, the voyage lasting over twenty-three days, when it should have been accomplished in fifteen at the farthest. Provisions gave out, the vessel was clogged with ice, and the captain spoke of going back to Bermuda, whereupon Mr. Burke took the command with the aid of six shipwrecked seamen who were on board, and ran her into Liverpool, Nova Scotia. He now claims to have saved the vessel whereit the now claims to have saved the vessel, whereas the espondent claims that Burke was simply guilty of mutiny. The case was adjourned.

mutiny. The case was adjourned.

In the United States Commissioner's Court, yesterday, before Commissioner White, Philip Henrich was further examined on the charge of having committed forgeries to the amount of eight thousand thalers at Cologne, is Prumia, while acting there in the capacity of Secretary of the Rheniah Railway Company. The Prussian gov ernment have demanded the extradition of the prisoner.

ernment have demanded the extradition of the prisoner. Some oral and documentary evidence having been given, the examination was adjourned till Monday next.

The case of W. H. Pye, captain of the British ship Ottawa, who is charged with shooting the mate, was called on yesterday before Commissioner Newton at his office, 74 Wall street. The British government have demanded the surrender of the accused. Counsel for the isoner not being in attendance it was agreed that there could be an adjournment till Thursday. The prisoner claims that there was a conspiracy on board the reset to kill him; that the mate was at the head of it, and

he time. Royal Insurance Company, and in connection with which Robert Stirling and Robert H. Wishart were arrested, was held yesterday before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs olice Court. The latter was discharged and the forme

held under ball in the sum of \$10,000.

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions have indicted number of men who participated in the disturbance on St. Patrick's day for felonious assaults and for the misdemeanor of riot. The accused parties have all been

The stock market was dull yesterday. Gold closed at 134%.

circles yesterday, and the markets as a general thing ruled firmer. Breadstuffs generally sold at advanced prices. Coffee was steady and firm. Cotton was un changed. Pork was a shade firmer, though the market closed heavy. Beef was steady, while lard was heavy Naval atores were more active and firmer. Petroleum remained firm. Wool was dull and heavy, excepting for the finer grades.

MISCRITA WROTE

In the United States Senate vesterday a resolution of ing in the military service was adopted. A proposed new rule referring all resolutions of inquiry to a stand-ing committee was referred to the Committee on Public Printing. A resolution inquiring how long Governor Cummings, of Colorado Territory has been absent from that Torritory and if he has received pay for such time was introduced, but objection being made its consider-ation was posiponed. The Senate then went into exation was postponed. The Senate then went into executive session, when the treaty ceding the Russian
American possessions to the United States was ratified
with only two dissenting votes.

We have advices from Barbados, W. I., dated to 13th

of March. The commercial report says:—Flour continues scarce and in great request; 300 bbls. brought \$10 05% scarce and in great request; 300 bbls. brought \$10 65½ and 10 56½, bond, respectively. Corn meal sold as low as \$4 30 per bbl. Crackers remain at about \$3 75 and brown bread at \$4 20 a \$4 30 per 112 pounds. Corn coming forward more freely; sales as low as \$3 45 and \$2 40 per bag of two bushels. Rice of all descriptions wanted. Mess pork salesble at \$17 a \$17 20, bond, per 200 lbs. Beef looking up. Lard, \$13 25 a \$13 54 per cwt. American butter, \$18 51 per cwt. Local sales hams at \$9 06 per cwt. Codfish still in overstock and unsalesble. Good horrings worth \$3 a \$3 75. stock and unsaleable. Good horrings worth \$3 a \$3 75. White pine locally at \$20 50 per M. Shooks at \$1 a \$1 10 per bundle. Kerosene oil, heavy stock; dull at 33c. per gallon. Sugar \$3 50 a \$4, as to quality. Molasses looking up; sales at 20c. and \$4, which is now refused by our planters. Exchange on London at \$497 50 for ninety, \$490 for sixty, and \$492 50 for thirty

days' sight bank bills.

Governor Sharkey, although convinced that the Supreme Court will evade the responsibility of deciding on the merits of his Mississippi injunction case, declares that he will insist upon a decision as long as he lives, and if necessary after he dies. The last resort in case of defeat, it is said, will be the indictment and arrest of General Ord, Commandant of Mississippi, on the charge dent Johnson had anything whatever to do with the inception or consummation of the bill.

the freedmen should be entitled to run some of their own color on the white man's ticket to the convention and State Legislature. The meeting was composed in a large proportion of old democrats and secessionists, and General Hampton sent a letter to it urging the policy of giving the negroes representation.

The New York East Conference closed its session for

the present year at New Haven, Conn., yesterday. The appointments for the ensuing year were made Bishop.

James A. Bayard, of Wilmington, Del., has been appointed United States Sonator by Governor Saulsbury to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Rid-die. Mr. Bayard formerly held the same position, but resigned in consequence of the test oath.

resigned in consequence or the test outs.

The Canadians are expecting another raid from the Fenians on Fort Eric. An engineer belonging to the Brotherhood was seen examining the Fortifications, and reinforcements were immediately called for to be sta-

Charter elections were held yesterday in Albany and Lockport, New York, and New Brunswick, New Jersey, all of which went democratic. In Albany the majority for the democrats was between sixteen and seventeen The elections in Jersey City, Paterson and Bayonne

New Jersey, were decided in favor of the republicant ticket yesterday, while Hoboken, Hudson City, Harrison andKearney went democratic.

The Republican State Convention to elect delegates to the State Constitutional Convention meets at Syracuse, and the Democratic State Convention meets at Albany,

The Pennsylvania Union State Convention will me

on the 26th of June at Williamsport.

Generals Kershaw, Chestnut and Garlington, all for merly in the rebel army, have been admitted to practice in the United States Courts of South Carolina.

General Sheridan has ordered the post commander a Shreveport to hold all the lands, buildings, &c., per-The anniversary of Lee's surrender was celebrated in Schenectady, Buffalo and elsewhere yesterday by an im-posing parade of veterans, militia and firemen.

A large fire occurred in Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday The telegraph office and a large portion of the town wa dostroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Captain Worden of the Pensacols, and commander of the Monitor, which whipped the Morrimac in Hampton Roads in 1962, is being received with public honors at

San Francisco.

The Alabama river steamer Benefit was burned on the The Alabama river steamer Benefit was burned on the 7th inst., with two hundred bales of cotton on board.

The directors of the Boston, Hartford and Eric Raliroad have asked aid of the Massachusetta Legislature to
the amount of \$3,000,000 to complete it.

A prize fight between Charles Collins, the "Cast Iron
Man." and George Roads a local value.

A prize fight between Charles Collins, the "Cast Iron Man," and George Rooke, took place on Flaher's Island, in Long Island Sound, yesterday, in which sixteen rounds were fought, lasting one hour and a quarter. At the end of that time Collins, who was badly mutilated, while Rooke was still fresh, was declared the winner, the referee deciding "foul play" on the part of Rooke, in striking his opponent when down.

A woman, named Finn, who was far advanced in

pregnancy, was gored to death by a mad cow at High-land Falls, near West Point, last week. Her entrails were torn out and a male child was released from its natural fastenings. It is still alive and gives every

symptom of growing up.

The tron miners who are on a strike in Dover, New Jersey, are quiet and the bosses remain firm. A riot is

apprehended every day.

General Sheridan has declared an election recently held in Livingston Parish Louisians, to be null and void. The richest sugar region in Louisians, and the most preductive cotton district in the South, have been over-flowed by the recent breaks in the Lower Mississippi

Judge Sharkey's Schome of Resistance-A Case for Portress Mouroe.

We have some very curious and, withal, in a Southern aspect, some very ugly news from Washington this morning. Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, as it appears, does not feel much encouraged at the prospects of his application to the Supreme Court for an injunction against the execution of the Southern reconstruction laws of Congress. He is convinced that the court will do nothing for him, and that it is inclined to avoid any judgment upon the sub-ject until all the "mischief" contemplated by Congress shall have been accomplished in the complete overthrow of "State rights" and the destruction of republican institutions in this country. But he seems to think that the constitution, as he understands it, is worth another Southern fight for it and State sovereignty, and be is resolved that the Supreme Court shall decide the questions involved in his petition in some form, if he lives, whether agreeable or disagreeable to the judges. If he cannot get any satisfaction from the court on this petition he will make up a case for the indictment and arrest of General Ord, commander of the Fourth Southern Military district, embracing

Mississippi, for treason against the State.

This bold alternative, Mr. Sharkey calculates, will result in compelling a final determination of this question of State rights. He laments the supineness exhibted by many of the Southern States and leaders, and if this thing continues much longer, the South, he says, is lost, and goes down into the darkness of the catacombs of Ezvpt-whites, State rights, negroes, the constitution, Indians and all. He is very anxious, evidently, to push this business to a State rights solution, in the absence of Congress. The reason why he delayed his petition to the Supreme Court till Congress was out of the way was simply this-he did not intend to let Congress get a bit at him.

There is something very suggestive in this remark-" he did not intend to let Congress get a hit at him." It conveys the idea of a nischief-making Southern scheme and conspiracy against Congress, and the idea, too, that with Congress out of the way the coast is clear, and that President Johnson will passively submit, like Buchanan in his day, should Mississinni assert her sovereion State rights and arrest General Ord for treason to the State in carrying out the laws of the United States While, therefore, we are gratified to hear that the President has had nothing to do with the getting up this petition of Sharkey and Walker. we do not like this apparent confidence of Sharkey in his revolutionary designs under the wing of Mr. Johnson. All such disturbers of the public peace in the. rebel States, and of the reviving spirit of law and order therein, ought to be made to understand, without further indulgences, that they must not any longer presume to obstruct this work of Southern econstruction, and that If they do not stand out of the way they will be put out of the way in limbo, under the reserved United States

rights of martial law. Our Washington correspondent seems to think that if General Ord shall be arrested by the local authorities of Mississippi on a charge of treason against the State the Supreme Court will be compelled to interpose and settle the question. But there will be no necessity for anything of the kind. If, on the application of Judge Sharkey, the Governor of Mississippi shall issue his writ for the arrest of General Ord, on a charge of treason against the State, and if any attempt shall be made to execute this order, President Johnson, in discharging his duty, will promptly see to it that said Governor and all concerned with him are under military law arrested and lodged for safe keeping in Fortress Monroe. We presume, howby the President, will be able to take care of himself, and will, if necessary, act in a manner which will speedily and effectually silence all revolutionary or seditious disturbers of his authority and of the peace in Mississippl. General Sheridan made a good example the other day of Mayor Monroe and some other unreconstructed rebels acting as city or State officials in New Orleans. We like his decisive way of doing business when there is danger in temporizing. The three hundred thousand Union oldiers buried in Southern soil have settled this question of State rights in favor of the sovereignty and sovereign authority of the United States, and their Congress and that lecision will stand, and Southern refractory Governors and Judges, by force of facts, argument or arms, as they may choose, will be

compelled to acknowledge it. Southern men who now attempt to put obstructions in the way of Southern restoration under the laws of Congress are the worst enemies of the South. We regret to find such men still presuming upon the countenance and support of President Johnson. They have been to him a heavy and crippling load to carry, and he should cast them off with any further efforts on their part to place him again in conflict with Congress. We would admonish the Southern people that such leaders as Sharkey and Walker, in behalf of State rights, are leading them in the old ruts of the rebellion; we would again remind those people that neither President Johnson nor the Supreme Court, if so inclined, can restore their States to a voice in Congress; but that this power rests exclusively with Congress itself, and that the conditions imposed by this Fortieth Congress are fixed against all contingencies to the end of Mr. Johnson's term of office. Lastly, if the political leaders of the South wish to conciliate the North and to raise up a powerful national party against the extreme radicals, they must repudiate the factious movements and counsels of such purblind politicians as Sharkey and Walker, and follow the sound advice of such men as Generals Lee, Longstreet, Hampton, Chalmers and others who have had enough of this old Calhoun theory of Southern rights, Dred Scott and State sovereignty.

Railroads in Their Glery.

The railroad companies are running riot in the plenitude of their influence. They are buying up the Legislature, buying up Aldermen, buying up parks and squares, and, in short, propose to buy up everybody and every-thing. This is all very well as long as the delusion lasts. There is a day of reckoning, however, for these as well for other bubbles. The present railroad system has not long to run. In five years from this there will not be one of the surface lines in existence. The pneumatic principle is about to work a complete revolution in the transportation system pro quo, of which the Common Cou of the country. When people can travel at presume, possess the best knowledge.

the rate of from one hundred to one hun dred and fifty miles an hour or more, without fear of accident or inconvenience from dust and smoke, and at a much lower cost than the present railway rates, they certainly will not patronize the existing lines. There is nothing speculative in the advantages claimed for the pneumatic system for they are being daily demonstrated in the line now in operation for the transportation of goods and baggage in London. It is found to work perfectly, and a passenger line on the same principle is on the point of being constructed there. The moment that it is shown to be a success we shall have a multitude of similar enterprises started here, and before five years have elapsed they will have monopolized the entire goods and passenger traffic of the country. Those who have heavy interests in the existing lines had better look out. They will scarcely have had time to realize the importance of the change that is approaching before they will find that all they possess is valueless

The State Constitutional Convention-The Vote for Delogates at Large

The copperhead organs are grinding out a very doleful tune just now about the "radical scheme for obtaining control of the State Constitutional Convention," and claim that the election of delegates by Senatorial districts will unfairly deprive the democrats of the epresentation to which their numerical strength in the State entitles them. Well, they will have an excellent opportunity to prove whether their complaints are well founded. One of the principal and most important features of the election will be the vote on the thirty-two delegates at large, only sixteen of whom are to be placed on each ticket. One half of these delegates will be nominated by the republicans and one half by the democrats; and, as there will be a strict party vote cast for each set, the result will show the relative aggregate strength of the two political organizations in the State. This will not only test the force of the objections made on behalf of the democracy to the law to provide for the election of delegates, but will have a good effect upon the reconstruction question at the South, as some of the Southern politicians have been expecting and claiming, from the sporadic case in Connec ticut, that the whole North has become suddenly revolutionized and that the next election would bring New York to the side of the democracy.

It would have been desirable, as the revision of the constitution is entirely a State affair, in which all citizens have an equal interest, to have held political issues aloof, and to have made nominations singly with a view to the character and capacity of the nominees. It seems very doubtful, however, whether this will be done on either side. In looking over the list of the delegates from this city to the democratic nominating convention, which meets in Albany to day, we find the same names that secured the nomination of Hoffman for Governor, or Morrissey or Fernande Wood for Congress. In like manner the republican nominating convention is composed in large part of the most notorious ward politicians and office holders in the organization. It is scarcely to be hoped that such bodies will ignore partisan considerations and make choice of independent and capable men to represent them in the Convention of Revision. But the republicans are certain of a large majority in the Convention upon the Senatorial basis of election, and they will be held responsible by the people for the action of that body. It is, thereore, especially incumbent upon them to put forward as delegates able, practical, repre-sentative men, who will bring business capacity integrity and a thorough conversance with the varied interests of the State, to the work they are called upon to perform. They will also be expected to show themselves consistent and rights of the colored race, by placing a fair proportion of them upon their general ticket s delegates at large. There seems to be a strong inclination in some quarters to bestow this consideration upon two prominent colored citizens, Fred Douglass, the lecturer, and Downing, the oyster merchant and millionnaire. We have no doubt they will make as good members of the Convention as many white men who could be selected, and they would certainly be better than some of the dead men hose names a fossil editor has proposed as

The Post Office in the City Hall Park. That there never was a scheme devised more letrimental to the interests of the city than the erection of a Post Office in the City Hall Park, public opinion is pretty generally agreed upon. All the space in that locality which the rapacity of the Corporation has still left open as a breathing place for the down town population is needed for the health and comfort of the people. In fact there is more breathing room wanted there, and if any change at all is to be made it should be by cutting down the trees, which are neither ornamental nor useful, and converting the park into a fine open plaza, which, in addition to the facilities for ransit of pedestrians between the eastern and western sides of the city, would afford an ex cellent parade ground for the numerous mili tary displays which periodically form part of our city shows and are the safety valves of

our exuberant patriotism. We do not see the reason why this plot of land, which the Corporation proposes to sell for a fifth of its value, if it is to be encumbered at all, should not be turned to more profitable account and at the same time relieve us from a great nuisance—the crowding of half a dozen railroad termini on the public streets in the vicinity of the City Hall. For example, an iron fireproof shed could be constructed there, say twenty feet high, as a general terminus and waiting room for the different railroad lines which now seriously obstruct travel at that point. This would not only be a great accommodation to the public, because passengers could find com-fortable shelter in bad weather and at night, instead of standing in the streets as they have to do now, but it would bring a handsome equivalent to the City Treasury in the shape of rent from the railroad companies, which would amount in a few years to the sum for which the Common Council now offers to sell the land to the general government. Such a disposition of the lower end of the park would be rational and popular. To devote it to the purpose of a Post Office is a measure to which the public is universally opposed, and in favor of which there has not been one reasonable argument advanced, except that of the quid pro quo, of which the Common Council, we

Closing Scenes of the Mexican Empire. From its opening to its closing scenes the istory of the Mexican empire has been a development of the idea in Burns' famous

lines-

The best laid schemes o' mice and men Gang aft a glay. Austria, at the instigation of other European monaschies, and with the aid of France, seized the opportunity apparently afforded by the great civil war in which the United States were involved to do despite to the Monroe doctrine and place Maximilian upon a throne in Mexico. But while our civil war has resulted in the triumphant restoration of the Union and the revival of the Monroe doctrine, a surprising variety of kaleidoscopic changes in the for unes of Maximilian has ensued. Deserted by his European allies, who turned a deaf ear even to the touching personal appeals of the Empress Carlotta, Maximilian has witnessed the withdrawal of the French troops and the gathering of the liberal forces, against which he has been compelled to fight almost singlehanded. In his gallant but ineffectual struggle, surrounded and hemmed in at Querétaro by the troops under command of Juares, he sees not only his throne tottering to its fall, but his very life in peril.

Austria now hastens to bespeak in his favor the protection of the United States government. Alarmed by the fate of the imperial prisoners at Zacatecas, the Emperor of Austria instructs his Minister at Washington to request the interference of the United States government in case the Emperor of Mexico should be taken prisoner by the liberals-a contingency only too probable—in order to prevent his execution or the execution of any of the imperial troops that may become prisoners of war. On the 5th of April Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian Minister, addressed a communication to this effect to the Secretary of State. Mr. Seward replied on the following day, informing the Minister that in compliance with the request of the Austrian government instructions had at once been telegraphed to Minister Campbell at New Orleans, who had immediately acknowledged receiving the instructions, and in accordance with them had despatched a special courier to Queretaro, by way of Tampico, to present to President Juarez the remonstrance of the United States government, which desires that all possible leniency shall be shown to Maximilian and his adherents in case they fall as prisoners into the hands of the liberals.

Mr. Seward deserves applause for the promptitude with which he has responded to the appeal of the Emperor of Austria in behalf of his unlucky brother. The people of the United States will approve the action of the Secretary of State in this affair even more heartily than in the negotiations by which he has secured for seven million dollars a permanent and inexhaustible ice house beneath the North Pole.

What a curious double illustration of the new and commanding position of the United States among the nations of the earth is offered by Russia and Austria! The one cedes to us Russian America, and the other invokes our intercession in Mexico to save the life of Maximilian. And what a rousing reception the New Yorkers will extend to the ex-Emperor on his safe arrival in this city! Their ovations to Fanny Elssler, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Japanese Tommy, and even the Prince of Wales, will be utterly eclipsed by their welcome to the husband of Carlotta.

The Influence of Imponchment.

There appears to be something very healthy in the influence of impeachment. Brandreth's pills are regarded as a very potent remedy for the sight, both intellectual and physical. In political life there is another pill equally potential, and that is combined in the prescription for the general impeachment of everybody tensively advertised as a grand panacea for all political ills. If the ailments of the body politic can be cured at all it appears evident that an impeachment pill is just the thing to do it. The threat to impeach President Johnson by the House of Representatives, although it was not carried out, had a very good effect, and has resulted greatly to the benefit of the country.

Some of the Southern papers let out the secret that inasmuch as the radicals in Congross were intent upon striking the first blow against a just and amicable reconstruction of the quondam rebel States, President Johnson was preparing to arrest the members of Congress and disperse that body, after the Cromwel-lian fashion. Perhaps the Hon. Booby Brooks, in his Connecticut speech, had some hint of that intention when he talked about filling the railroad cars with a million of men to assist in this dispersing of Congress. Dismissing all such small questions, however, it appears evident that Mr. Johnson, with the threat of impeachment, like the sword of Damocles, hanging over his head, has become most active in executing the laws of Congress. We were preparing articles of impeachment against Chief Justice Chase for dereliction of duty in refusing to try Jeff Davis, according to law, or reeasing him upon his parole, and for not carrying out the provisions of the Bankrupt law, as prescribed by the act of Congress. But we are glad to see that the Chief Justice is now acting like a man of good sense in coming up to the work and carrying the Bankrupt law into operation. We hope that he will also be prompt in settling the case of Jeff Davis. Thus in political life we observe that the process of impeachment is quite as potential in its medicinal effects as Brandreth's pills or the Phoenix bitters upon the human economy.

There is a prospect of a speedy termination being put to the extortions of the gas compa nies, and that in a way which they did not contemplate. What the Legislature would not do for us science is about to effect. We have from time to time recorded the improvements that have been made in the magnesium light: but although the certainty of its successful operation has been fully established the onomical difficulties in connection with it have not as yet been solved. They constitute, it is true, merely a question of time, but one that offers no near prospect of relief. Fortunately this is likely to come to us from another source. In some extraordinary discoveries which have recently been made in England in the construction of the magnetic pattery it has been demonstrated that by their neans a light more intense and continuous than any hitherto discovered can be produced at a marvellously small cost. Experiments made with a machine built for the lighting of a

large manufactory showed something like an expense of one cent per hour. Some idea may be formed of the intensity of the light itself when we state that when brought to bear in full force on a piece of metal, at a distance of fifty yards, it fused it completely. For photographic purposes it has been proyed to be far superior to sunlight. It is stated that all that is required for the perfect illumination of a large city is a tower tall enough to project the light to every portion of it, and strong enough to stand the concussion of the powerful wheel machinery employed. The ultimate success of the magnetic light has never been doubted by scientific minds; but here is a result far exceeding any anticipations that had been formed. That it will bring us immediate relief from the wretched system of lighting that is now in operation in our cities, and free us from the extortions of the gas monopolists, there is no reason to doubt. The invention is reported to be so perfect and its economical features have been so fully demonstrated that there will be little delay in introducing it in this country.

Terrible Corruption Among the Politicians For several days past the partisan journals have been making terrible disclosures of cor-ruption in the different political oliques and ctions. If we were to judge by their allegations there is no political honesty to be found anywhere, and they certainly ought to know all about the matter. It is a pretty well es-tablished fact that for years past the Legislature at Albany has been on sale for the sum of from five hundred to five thousand dollars a a vote. We know that the same practice has been in vogue in our Corporation. The ease with which both lobbies can be manipulated is well known. So shameless have they become that they make a boast of their corruption, and the organs of both par--democrats and republicans-do not nesitate to publish it. It has become notorious that votes in Congress, in Albany and in Harrisburg are on sale for any price that the members can obtain, and yet each party is perpetually crying out about their morality and patriotism, as if they were the purest and most patriotic of mortals. It is claimed, for instance, that four millions of slaves were released from bondage solely upon religious and moral principles, while the same party that claims the merit of the act is steeped to the lips in corruption.

In this era of political corruption, as in the historic epochs when revolutionary reaction took a prominent place in the story of the age, great changes may be impending. In the days of the Roman hierarchy, then in the senith of its power, when Pope Leo the Tenth, one of the for men of his time, was at the head of the Church there came about a most remarkable reversion of the thes existing condition of things, attributable in a great measure to the corruption which had crept into the Church. While the day sell their votes for five hundred or five usand dollars each, according to their value in the market, history informs us that the heads of the Church in the sixteenth century sold seats in the kingdom of Heaven, when Tetzel, with his money box, went all over Europe, as seats in a theatre are sold in our time. This practice it was, as history further states, which ed to a formidable revolution, known as the Reformation. What revolution may occur in this country from the somewhat similar corrupt practice of selling votes time only can tell.

FINE ARTS.

One of the most promising of our young manipters is Mr. R. Swain Gifford. He has done a things lately that entitle him to prominence in speciality. His views of "Grand Menan Island," Coast" are all excellent specimens of his style. In drawing, color and composition they exhibit but few faults of treatment. His view of the Hearietta on her way to Cowes is a capital picture. We do not speak of the mere portrait of the vessel, which, as a matter of course, is accurate that of the course, is accurate, but of the management of the water and atmosphere. The picture is different from De Hansen pieces in in greater coldness of tone, but it gives unid ocean effects with admirable truthfulness. M

mid cosan effects with admirable truthfulness. Gifford has only to continue to study nature will the conscientiousness that characteries these we arrive at a foremost rank in his profession.

"The Start of the Great Cosan Tachs Race," the ture by Peterson, which was lately on exhibits Goupil's, has been removed to one of the windows i jewelry store of Messrs. Browne & Spalding, nos. Metropolitan Hotel. It is here in a better light, a merita, to which we have airendy called attention pear to greater advantage. The window in which placed is daily besieged by crowds of spectators.

AMUSEMENTS.

The New York Theatre.

The drama of Griffith Gaunt was reproduced at the above theatre for the second time last night. The plays which was noticed at some length on the occasion of it, which was noticed at some length on the occasion of it, first production, does not seem to have been improved during its recess from the boards of this theatre. The cast of the piece is excellent, and the manner in which it is put on the stage is highly creditable to Messra. Smith and Baker. Mr. D. H. Harkins in the title rôle, and hiss Rose Eytinge, as Kate Peyton, played their respective parts well, and the remainder of the acts of the control of the commendable excellence.

Wood's Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bates have entered upon the th week of a successful engagement at this pretty as ular resort of amusement seekers, and appear to advantage in the trying and thrilling dramatization of Camille. Mrs. Bates, in the title rôle, evinces the possession of undoubted talent and a careful study of the character. Last evening both Mr. and Mrs Bates were frequently applauded and called before the curiain to receive the acknowledgments of the audience.

Grafulla's Seventh regiment band reheared the pregramme for their last concert this season yesterday aftermoon at the armory. The principal attraction was the new brass instrumenta, made for the band by Schreiber, and used for the first time on this occasion. The form, action and water-valve of these instruments are great improvements over the old style, and will eventually revolutionize brass instruments. The tone is also more correct, more powerful and instants neous; and in fifths, the most difficult chord to produce correctly on two horns, there was not a shade of uncourage of intonation. The form also, giving a uniform upward direction for all the bells, and thereby producing an estire unity of sound, like an immense organ, is both striking in appearance and effect. These instruments are entirely constructed by means of machinery, and will undoubtedly replace the old style.

German opera still pursues the even tener of its way dat the Stadt. The Merry Wives of Windsor was given at the Stadt. The Merry Wives of Windsor was given at the Stadt. The Merry Wives of Windsor was given less night, Weinlich appearing as the fat knight and making sad haveo of both character and music. Mimes. Fredericl, Rotter and Jehannson were well received, and the others deservedly passed over in silence. Neasn-dorf soted as conductor in the orthestra.

The Exchantress was given at the Olympic Monday night before the most crowded house of the season. The most exacting lover of melodrams, red fire, gorgeous scenery, rich dresses, romantic pirates, poisoned goblets, gleaming daggers, protean disguises, destructive configurations, trap doos, ballet, angels, demons and poor music will find enough in this monstronity of Balle's to satisfy him. It was placed on the stage by Mesars Grover and Richans of the Richings opera troupe, but the music, with the exception of some pretty ballads and one grood chorus, is hardly up to medicarity. Still the speciacle has popular and taking elements in it and cannog fail thus to draw as it did last n